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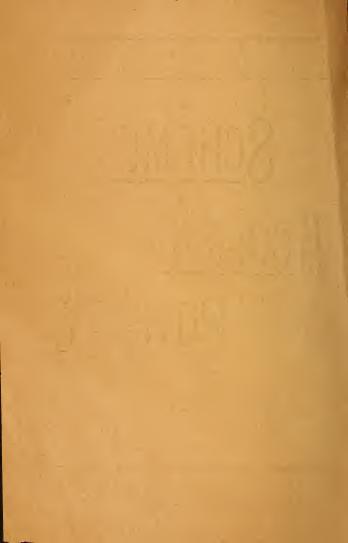












The New Republic.

A SCHEME TO ABOLISH POVERTY.

THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

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PART II. THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN,

or,

THE BROTHERHOOD OF COMMON SENSE.

Address,

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NATIONAL SECRETARY,

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the son of one, or in any way related to one, and to him Socialism is unknown except what he has gleaned occasionally from the press; but if Socialism covers everything of a reform nature, and every thinker that writes in a reform sense, then the Author will be the American Socialist as a counter distinction from the German, Russian, etc., or otherwise he is without a title.

He is simply an American citizen who is compelled, like others, to see daily the distress among the masses, and to recognize the unequal struggle for life everywhere.

His object is to bring about a better system, wherein man will be more equal and free.

The scheme, in itself, will bring together many, whose united brains will help to prove that even great revolutions are possible without bloodshed, and, as a body, eventually round off and finish the work.

The Author.

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THE NEW REPUBLIC.

A Scheme to Abolish Poverty.

ARTICLE I.

Introduction.

Our plan is a scheme to abolish poverty

from the state, nation and the world.

The plan is to begin at home and make ourselves independent, and then spread and undermine as we advance until the work is done.

It is simply a scheme, and for that reason we do not organize as a political body, as such associations are known, although we will take a hand occasionally in shaping legislation in order to protect our interests.

Our love of country forbids us from doing anything that would injure the nation, and we propose to destroy nothing except wrongs, and destroy them in such a way that no injury can follow to any one, except

the loss of a right to injure another,

We will put our scheme in operation through an organization like the Masons, Odd Fellows, and other associations, and if successful the world will drop in, in its proper order, and without confusion to man, state or nation.

We recognize sudden revolutions as dangerous, and propose to take no chances, but succeed on our merits or fail, as the case may be. Our model, if any, will be the American revolution of '76, when action followed the almost unanimous approval of the people; and now, like then, intelligence must stamp with its approval all successful revolutions in behalf of man.

We call the scheme The Anti-Poverty Society on the American Plan, because we stand on our bottom, with all that it implies.

We are Social Democrats or Social Republicans, as tue case may be, because we will dwell together as brothers, and share and share alike in all wealth made, or to be made, as an organization.

The Society to be a republic, and to be worked on the same general outline that now constitutes the present great republic, the United States of America. The new re-

public will take in the whole machinery of the greater republic in the way of constitutions, by-laws, etc., of the nation, states, cities, etc.

ARTICLE II.

Organization.

We organize in or by lodges.

The lodges, when a sufficient number are organized, will be divided into wards, districts, etc., the same as the country is now divided.

When ready, city councils will be formed from members elected by the lodges in the different cities where they are to be established.

When ready, county councils will be formed from members elected by the lodges in the different counties where they are to be established.

When ready, state councils will be formed from members elected from all the lodges within their respective states.

When ready, a national council will be formed from members elected by all the

lodges within a nation,

When ready, a world's council will be formed from members elected by all the national councils, or by all lodges the world over.

The lodges to be their own judges when to organize councils.

ARTICLE III.

The Duties of Councils.

The city and county councils will, with their other duties, be the retail agents of the Order; and all wealth made, except what is due the state council, will belong to the city or county council that makes it, or to the lodges they represent; and their wealth will be ever at their disposal to do with it as to them may seem fit and proper.

The state council will, with their other duties, represent the middle man, or wholesale agent, when an agent is required.

The national council will, with their other duties, be a manufacturer; but always in a national or world sense.

The national council to manufacture exclusively for the Order, and sell at cost to each and all city and county councils; the city and county councils to receive the profits.

ARTICLE IV.

Territory of Councils.

A city council will cover and control everything connected with the Order in their re-

spective cities.

A county council will cover and control everything connected with the Order in their respective counties, and will act and be treated the same as a city council; but their jurisdiction will not cover cities or towns, or enterprises of other councils that are located in their county, except such cities and towns that have no councils; in that case they will cover them, but will withdraw from each as soon as a council is formed. The state council to settle all disputes, if any arise.

A state council will cover and control everything connected with the order within

their respective states.

The first national council in America will cover the western hemisphere; and if it is

the first of all, it will cover the earth.

The first national council in Europe will cover the eastern hemisphere; and if it is the first of all, it will cover the earth.

The first national council in Asia will cover

Asia.

The first national council in Africa will cover Africa.

The first national council in Australia will cover Australia; and each in their order will stay covered until others are formed, and continue until each nation or separate section has its own national council.

A national council may cover two or more nations, provided the lodges and councils interested agree to it; and if so agreed and acted upon, they will be free at any time to withdraw and form a national council of their own, and upon their withdrawal may take out, without interest, all the money they put into it; but it must be withdrawn to the mutual interest of all concerned—that is, by installment, or otherwise—and all losses and expenses incurred, if any, to be first deducted.

No single nation can form another independent national council, except a country like Canada, separated by a natural barrier from the rest of the nation.

ARTICLE V.

The Work of National Councils.

Each national council will work as it sees fit: but all are expected to work in a large

national or world sense, and each to follow about the same line of action, if climate, location, etc., will permit; and if any disputes should arise between different national councils they can be settled by commissioners appointed by each, and the same plan can be continued until a world's council is formed to act for all,

The enterprise is too vast to anticipate disputes, and its very immensity is likely to prevent any. If different national councils followed the same industry, no harm could possibly ensue, as the city and county councils of each, as retailers, are a positive barrier against all opposition from outside nations.

ARTICLE VI.

Division of Nations.

The United States is nicely arranged for our plan, divided as it is in states and counties, which enables us to cover every inch of ground within the nation; but no doubt all countries are divided alike, or nearly so, differing only in name, and if so, all can be worked the same; if not, the councils interested will arrange a plan.

ARTICLE VII.

Directors of the Order.

The directors of the Order will be the the same as now exists in the United States: president, governors, mayors, etc., and the main work will continue as now by the councils.

ARTICLE VIII.

Stores, Commissions and Expenses.

The city and county councils, when ready, will open stores in the order of their organization—the first organized to be the first served, and so on to the end. But if no rivalry exists, the national council will give that city or county council the preference which is, in their judgment, in the most thriving section for quick trade and profits.

The national council will pay all expenses of each store for a specified period—say three or six months—the money advanced to be considered a loan, and all goods from the national council to be "on sale" or subject to return if not sold.

The state councils will stand as the middle man or agent between the national council and the city and county councils within their respective states, and may collect a small commission from the city and county councils on goods sold, that are received from the national council.

The commission to be from one to five per cent., or enough to cover all expenses which said work will entail upon the state council.

The national council will have but one agent in each state, and that agent will be the state council, for outside of other advantages, it will save the national council the extra large expense now forced on all other manufacturers, and as stores multiply the commission paid to a state council by the city and county councils will perhaps drop to one per cent.

The city and county councils, with increased wealth, will extend their respective stores until they become mammoth establishments covering everything saleable under

one or more roofs,

ARTICLE IX.

The State Councils' Aim.

The state councils will also enter the field for manufacture and wealth making, and engage in any other enterprise that may, in their judgment, seem fit and profitable; but

the aim will be in a large state sense.

The field is too vast to draw a line, and even if councils do conflict, which is not likely to occur, no harm can come from it so long as they follow the rule: All for the Order and its prosperity. Business rivalry among the different councils, so long as it is profitable, will be invigorating and healthful, adding to our capital and at the same time gathering up the unemployed as fast as the present system drops them.

Goods manufactured by a state council to be sold at a small profit to all of their

city and county councils,

ARTICLE X.

The National Council's Aim.

The national council, on account of its position, must strive in a national or world's sense to monopolize great industries, and must continue on the cost plan until they are masters of the field. In time they can strike a dozen industries; but they must be sure they have the first before they can divert their surplus funds to other enterprises.

When successful in monopolizing any particular industry, cost ceases and profits begin, and the next industry and all other industries started by the national council will continue on the cost plan, and profits will begin on each as soon as it is monopolized; and as long as the present system stands the national council can make the profits, when that point is reached, anything they please, consistent with the good wishes of the lower councils.

ARTICLE XI.

How the Money is Raised to Make the Scheme a Success.

The scheme is startling because we know how easily the money can be raised to make it a success, and that is to prove that the despised penny, the poor man's coin, can meet all expenses and lay the foundation of an order that will eventually grow up to control and own the entire wealth of the world.

The cost is one cent per day, or seven cents per week to each member for manufacturing purposes, and three cents extra per week for lodge expenses—a total outlay of ten cents per week for each and every member of the order.

The one cent per day, or seven cents per week, is held by a lodge until a national committee or council is formed, and a national committee or council will not be formed until the funds held by the different lodges are sufficient to enable a national council to begin the work, and that is to manufacture for the Order.

It is plain that one cent per day from a few members can accomplish nothing; but when the Order grows and contains, say, one hundred thousand (100,000) members, the pennies begin to show their strength and power for the good of man. One hundred thousand (100,000) members at one cent each per day makes the snug sum or income of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) weekly, and if paid every week it makes three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars (\$364, 000) yearly. At the end of the second year it would be seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$728,000), and the third year would swell the amount to one million and ninety-two thousand dollars (\$1,092,000), with additional sums from new members to still further increase the grand total.

The United States are composed of fortyfour (44) states, and if each state furnished one hundred thousand (100,000) members the Order would have a magnificent total of four million four hundred thousand (4,400,000) members, and if each paid one cent per day, or seven cents per week, the Order would have for manufacturing purposes the grand income of three hundred and eight thousand dollars (\$308,000) weekly, or sixteen million and sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,016,000) yearly; in six years, one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

A city like New York ought to furnish at least two hundred thousand (200,000) members, and if we calculate on that number from cities alone, in proportion to population, the Order would be, in truth, a gigantic institution, and its wealth in a few years would be beyond the wildest dreams of man.

All territories to be recognized by the Order as states.

ARTICLE XII.

When the Work will Begin.

When assured by a large income, the Order can afford to begin work, and that time will be as soon as they have in hand one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and with that sum manufacture at least enough of goods to keep one or more stores busy.

It is not necessary to buy or build a factory—that will come later—but rent one; the sum to start with will be ample, and then enlarge as additional sums are received.

When the goods are ready, the city or county council that is entitled to open the first store will be notified; and when the store is engaged, the national committee or council will forward the amount to pay rent and all other expenses, and ship the goods necessary to stock the store. In selecting a store, location and not price ought to be considered. It may cost five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to establish the first store; but if a success, it would be cheap at ten thousand; and still one or two thousand dollars may be ample, and it may even dwindle down to a few hundred, for the reason that all goods will be "on sale," and the profits may suffice to run the business after a few weeks. Still, we prefer to make ample allowance for errors and blunders of new be-The average expense of store opening we place at one thousand dollars (\$1,000), so that one year's income from one hundred thousand (100,000) members would open three hundred and sixty-four (364) stores, and, if necessary, that sum could be set aside for store opening purposes every fifth year.

The money advanced for store opening to be returned when business justifies doing so, say within one or two years.

All the Order's stores will, at the start, be of one class of goods, say shoes, or the first article manufactured by the national council.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Start.

Until we are ready to accept the constitution, by-laws, etc., in their entirety, of the present great republic, we must necessarily turn down a part, and perhaps add to assist beginners, or do as they did in '76, or the first years of the present republic—outline the work and let the councils formed later finish it.

If all the states were enrolled in the Order with one hundred thousand (100,000) members each we could go ahead on a large scale, and the expense of even a large national council would be a small matter; but as we cannot so start, we must plan for beginners, and, therefore, the first move will be by committee, to be known as the national committee or council, and four officers

The officers to be a president, vice-president,

secretary and treasurer.

The national committee or council to be composed of one member from each state; but if only one state is in the Order, when a council is formed, nine other states may be represented by proxies, as first proxy, second proxy, etc.; and as other states enter the proxies to be retired in their order as named. If two states each will send one member, and four other members as proxies in the same manner, as first, second, and so on, until ten states are entered; and if odd proxies, the state or states that were first ready to form a council to have them; and when ten states are enrolled, each to be represented by one member, and thereafter one for each new state until all the states are represented.

The president, vice-president and members of the national committee or council to be elected, and the secretary and treasurer to be appointed by the president, with the

approval of the committee or council.

The president, secretary and treasurer to receive a yearly salary, and the vice-president and members of the national committee or council to be paid for actual working days, or while in session.

The president to receive three thousand dollars, secretary one thousand, and treasurer two thousand per year; the vice-president four dollars, and each member of the committee or council two dollars per day. The vice-president to be permanent chairman of the committee or council. The officers to serve two years each, and the members of the committee or council one year. Each state in the Order to have one electoral vote in electing the president and vice-president. No state to have representation until it has at least one hundred members in good standing.

All work of the national committee or council, when in session, to be transacted inside of twenty working days, and the committee or council to have but one session per year unless, in the judgment of the president, an extra session is necessary.

The president, as in the present system, will enforce all laws, rules, etc., pertaining to the nation within the Order.

When the wealth of the Order will justify it, the pay of the officers and members of

the council may be increased.

There will be but one national council, composed of one member from each state, and not two national councils, as in the present system.

The president's veto will answer for a second body of representatives, and short terms for each will, we hope, prove sufficient for all purposes, until the new republic is established.

The national factories, when started, to have one manager to each, and as many mechanics and such other help as can be profitably employed, and no more; and all help to be paid when service is rendered.

ARTICLE XIV.

Forming Councils.

In all lodges of the different societies or associations, as they at present exist, committees are appointed almost without limit, and in many cases they do laborious, thorough and effective work, and it is rare that any of them are paid for it. It is the same with political clubs, church circles, debating societies, etc. It is voluntary work, and often more thorough and effective than paid work. It is free, but customary in a lodge sense, and is not to be classed as free work in a trade sense, and no doubt such work will be done for our Order, as such work is done by members of other orders, and perhaps not one of the great number of orders.

and societies now in existence, and some numbering tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of members, have in the remotest sense the aim for the welfare of the human race as we have, or the chance to improve their own individual condition as we offer each and every member of our Order. The work and aim of many, even of the present large and long-established orders, are, in comparison, frivolous; and if committee work for them is well done, we expect our committee work to be perfect.

The committee work of our lodges, among other things, will be the formation of city, town, county and state governments. It will be free lodge committee work, and will remain free until wealth earned will justify compensation in proportion to valuable service rendered, or to be rendered, to the Order within a state, county, town or city.

At the start, the officers of a city, town or county government will be a mayor of a city, town or county chief, and a secretary and a treasurer, and such other officers as may be needed, and a council.

The city, town or county council to be composed of one member from each lodge; but if only a few lodges, each will elect three additional members, to be called prox-

ies, as first proxy, second, etc.; and when other lodges are organized, one or more of the proxies to be retired in order to equalize the representation of each lodge; and if any odd numbers in proxies, the oldest lodges to have them.

If there is but one lodge in a city, town or county, and a council is desired, the lodge may simply adjourn as a lodge and re-form as a council. If there are two or three lodges in a city, town or county, and a council is desired, and all are small lodges, they can, if convenient, meet in one lodge room, and as a whole form a council, to be known as a temporary city, town or county council, with temporary officers, etc.

The officers and members of a regular city, town or county council to serve one

year.

When the Order is sufficiently established, the city, town and county lodges will be designated as wards, districts, etc., on the plan now in vogue, and the officers, etc., will be the same, or as near as it can be to the present system.

When wealth is ample, the city, town and county councils may each in their order buy, build or rent a building and furnish and use the same as a hotel for the officers and

members of their respective councils, and the expense to be paid by the council. Each council to own or control its own hotel or council club house.

All help for stores, factories, etc., belonging to a city, town or county council will be known as trade help, and to be paid for as soon as service is rendered; and until established or self-supporting, the rent, help, etc., of one store, and perhaps others, will be paid by the national committee or council.

When ready, the lodge committee or voluntary work will include a state government. If only one lodge in a state, it can adjourn as a lodge and re-form again as a state council; and if several lodges, and all are small and near each other, they can all meet and form as a state council and be known as a temporary state council, with temporary state officers, etc.; but if size of lodges, distance, etc., are a barrier to such formation, then each lodge will elect one member to the state council, and if the lodges are few in number, then each will elect four additional members to be called the city or town proxies, and numbered as first proxy, second, etc.; and the plan to continue until a state council has fifty members, when with

new lodges the proxies will retire in their order as named until each lodge is represented. The proxies to be retired in such a manner that representation will be equalized: and if there are odd proxies at any stage of formation, the oldest lodges to have them.

The state officers will be a governor, or state chief, and such other officers as may be needed, and the term of service of each

will be one year.

When ready, the lodges to be arranged in districts, etc., as now in vogue, and the officers, council, etc., to be formed as near as possible to the present system; and when the state has ample wealth, all who render, or are able to render, valuable assistance to the state to be paid for the same, in such sums as may be agreed upon by the state council.

When wealth will justify it, the council may buy, build or rent a large building at the state capitol of the Order, and furnish it, as a hotel or club house for all officers and members of the council, and all expenses be paid by the council, and all traveling expenses be allowed each officer and member.

All help for state stores, factories, etc.,

will be known as trade help, and will be

paid as soon as service is rendered,

The national council will supply all state councils' stores with stock it manufactures at cost, and the same to be "on sale" or to be paid for when sold; and the national council, if no objection from a city, town or county council anywhere in the nation, may pay the expenses of at least one store for each state council until the store is self-supporting, or for a certain period at the option of the national council.

ARTICLE XV.

Store Opening.

The national council or the treasurer will pay all expenses of one or more stores belonging to a city, town or county council, for three or six months, or longer, if necessary; and we believe one thousand dollars will be the average cost until each store is self-supporting. The New York city stores, on account of high rent, etc., will perhaps reach a higher figure. Still, they may require a shorter time to be self-supporting. Rent in New York city may be two thousand a year; other cities, one to one thousand five hundred; while in still other cities and

towns three to six hundred will be ample, as our first goods will, no doubt, be the cheaper grades, and our stores will have to be located to meet that trade, and the

higher priced stores will come later.

When started, each store is expected to be self-supporting in from one to six months, and as soon as each store is able to pay its own expenses, national aid to cease; but if a council should err in stopping too soon the council can notify the national treasurer and draw again, and if necessary repeat again and again; but if the drain should be, in the opinion of the president, excessive, the president will order an investigation, through the lower councils, state council or governor, or by a committee to be formed from one or more adjoining states, or the nation, or a special committee of his own selection, or order the store closed and all national goods held subject to his order, or order another location to be selected, or stop payments and submit all papers to the national council for final adjustment.

At the start only one store opening by national aid will be allowed each council, and after each owns a store, then other stores will be in order for cities, towns and counties in proportion to population; but

when lower councils have ample wealth of their own national aid will cease,

National aid for store opening will be in proportion to population about as follows:

Five to fifty thousand, one store each;

Fifty to one hundred thousand, two stores; Hundred to two hundred thousand, four stores;

Two hundred to five hundred thousand, six stores;

Five hundred thousand to one million, eight stores;

One to two million, ten stores;

Towns of five thousand and under will cover a section of from three to five miles square;

Villages and cross road stores, if in thickly settled sections, three to five miles; but if only sparsely settled, five to twenty miles.

Councils opening stores in small towns, villages, and at cross roads, must issue bonds or obtain credit if they want a general country store at the start, or open with what the national council supplies, and increase to a general store later; but if each council has two hundred members, no doubt one thousand dollars, at least, can be easily raised on bonds of five dollars each, and thus be able to commence with a general store.

The bonds to bear interest, and to be paid in three or five years, and, if desired, accepted at their face value for goods purchased at the store,

A lower council, after it is supposed to be self-supporting, should ask for national aid, any test in proof will be in order. If money, or its wealth in any form, has been given away or distributed, if recognized as a waste, and the council thus intentionally injured itself, aid may be denied; or if any trick or device to evade the law in any manner whatsoever, aid may be denied, and the president can refer the matter to the national council for settlement.

If a lower council is impoverished by fire, flood or any unavoidable cause, and their state is unable to aid them, the national council will help them to build again; and if it is a case of food and shelter, the president will forward immediate relief.

In store opening the help will be a manager, bookkeeper, cashier and boy, with check system or best device to insure honesty, and until other help is needed, all will assist in in selling goods, and other help, if necessary, will be added daily. Many salesmen now in stores are employed on commission, and when needed the council can do the same;

but additional help is a small matter, for if business will justify it, a thousand can be

employed.

Store expenses may be cut in several ways: first, by renting stores already in shape, with fixtures, etc., for immediate business; again, in large cities, gas and heat may go with rent; and again, the first, second, third and perhaps more months may be free.

The councils are in for business, and should be business people; and when they buy, cut to the bottom, and when they sell, make a profit, and still be able to cut all

opposition.

When everything is ready, the national factory will ship the goods, and even if the store is two thousand miles from the factory, the store can be opened and doing business

inside of a week.

All stores will be stocked with national goods as per location and demand; and all stock unsaleable in one store will be reshipped to another; and payments for stock sold will be made monthly. All national stock to belong to the national council until sold, as a protection against errors and blunders of new beginners, and to prevent stores from being closed by attachments for any debt or debts contracted by a council.

ARTICLE XVI.

Comparisons.

The Order's national factory will need but little help outside of the mechanics at the bench—only a few clerks and packers—and when the goods are finished they will be packed and shipped direct to the stores of

the city and county councils.

No other factory can work as cheaply, because they employ, outside of the mechanics at the bench, a large number of traveling salesmen, an extra number of clerks and packers, attorneys, collectors, detectives, etc., and as soon as started, bad debts begin and never end. With factories working under the present system all of these surplus expenses and losses must be charged to the cost of the goods before the profits are added; the goods are then shipped, not to the retailer, but to the wholesaler or middle man, who in turn adds his profits before reshipping to, probably, another wholesalera process which may be repeated again and again before the goods finally reach the retailer and the consumer.

If outside factories can be more quickly checked by selling at wholesale, then councils may wholesale, if approved by all councils.

ARTICLE XVII.

Taxes and Ronds

The state councils, in order to carry on their enterprises, will tax all councils under them twenty-five per cent. on all their profits, and may issue bonds for any amount desired, with or without interest, and circulate them as money, or any lawful way desired.

It would quicken factory work if paid out as wages, and be more profitable if received over the counter for goods bought at the state council's stores.

The responsibility for all bonds to begin and end as they do now, with the council that issues them.

The state councils may establish general stores at or near each of their factories or other enterprises, and anywhere else, if no objection is raised by a city or county council. The national council will supply the state councils with goods for their stores on the same terms and conditions as the city and county councils.

The city and county councils may also issue bonds to any amount desired, or make

special issues for special purposes.

If ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) will equip a factory, with sufficient margin for raw material and wages for a certain period or profit point, they may issue bonds to that amount, and the bonds may be known as this or that factory's bonds, and may encourage the use of the same as a circulating medium. In the same way the councils may start a dozen or more factories. If necessary, the bonds may be issued in small denominations of one dollar or less each, and may be received over the counter for goods at the council's stores.

No doubt many members will be both able and willing to pay more than ten cents per week for dues, and with the bond issue all such, if necessary, can help by buying the bonds issued by the councils, and thus keep the equality of membership and dues permanent.

In accepting bonds in lieu of cash for goods the council may, if they see fit, regulate the number or amount they will receive per day or week; but if bonds are circulated as money, and it is desired to make them popular, there must be little or no restriction, and if special issues are kept within legitimate limits, none will be required.

We will have two kinds of wage-workers—

members and outsiders; and if the outsiders should crowd us too rapidly, a special issue of bonds, time cards or store checks could be issued and be known as restricted bonds, time cards or store checks, and the same be received at the council's stores for food or goods, and the council to have the right to say at any time what per centage of such bonds, etc., may be received per day or week or month.

After the Order is fairly started, the restricted bonds would be valuable, especially if times were depressed, like a panic, the recurrence of which the present system cannot prevent. We could then employ all, or nearly all, who were willing to work, and put them to building hotels, public buildings, sea shore resorts, or even large cities; preparing and cultivating farms, and a hundred and one things for the comfort and wealth of the Order; and even if such bonds covered many millions, it is our belief that the actual cost or outlay or loss to the Order would be little, and perhaps nothing. A process of getting millions of dollars worth of labor for a cypher, or so near it that the cost would not be worth counting.

The explanation is simple when we consider that store profits run from one hun-

dred to two hundred per cent., or say an average of one hundred and twenty-five per cent.; and this is what stores do to-day, that are assisted by their own factories and are able to keep, in the major part, clear of the middle men.

To support our restricted bonds and keep them circulating, we will have the cash received for goods sold to cash or money customers, and this cash, or a certain percentage of it, will be turned over and over again in our factories, etc., until the work is done and the bonds destroyed.

The position of the wage-worker and his wages are quite a study, and are both humorous and tragical. He is the joker of the present system. Now you see it and now you don't. It is an old story, covered with the rust and dust of ages, but still fresh and lovely to the uninitiated. Well, let it stand until time, supported by intelligence, shall abolish it.

Our bond issue and everything else must be lawful; but if others squeeze a point, we may, perhaps, do the same. We will need money, and the quickest way to satisfy that need is by impressions from our own presses. No doubt all bonds will be received as soon as presented.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Lodge Rooms.

Lodge rooms fully furnished are cheap in all cities, and still cheaper in outside towns and villages, and two hundred or more members at three cents each will find the sum ample to pay the rent for one night in each week; if not, they can pass the hat. If extra style is desired, they can issue bonds; but all such bonds must be subject to the approval of their respective city or county councils.

ARTICLE YIX.

Specialties and Profits.

The national council will follow a specialty until it is monopolized. The shoe trade seems to be the most profitable and the easiest worked, and, in consequence, the shoe industry will be the first on the list, and will be worked until all opposition is crushed. It is claimed that the profits of the factory and the wholesale shoe trade is worth a million a day; if a half, or a quarter, or even one tenth, the Order will, no doubt, be satisfied One tenth means one hundred thousand dollars (\$100 000) daily, or thirty-six millions and five hundred thousand dollars (\$36,500,000) annually. It is claimed that the retail shoe trade is worth three times as much as the wholesale; so if we crush the retail as well, the city and county councils will thereafter divide over one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) yearly.

ARTICLE XX.

The Present System a Shell.

The common belief is that our present civilization is a strong, solid affair, and invulnerable, It may be so; but to the writer it appears to be a mere shell that an ordinary punch would crush to pieces, and do it so quickly that its destruction would be almost instantaneous; and this being our belief, we warn the Order that even one success, like the monopoly of the shoe trade, might produce a sudden crash. If only one nation is covered, the knowledge might produce a panic among the wealth holders of that nation, and, of course, the whole nation, and the same with each and all nations, The more intelligent the nation, the quicker the panic and the quicker finished if everything is arranged to meet it; and if we covered all the modern civilized nations, we would be in a position to dictate terms that would soon put the Order in possession of the rest of the earth, which would be drilled and disciplined to meet and appreciate the new life for the whole race,

It is not the possession of millions alone that would crush a nation or the earth, but a large association with a single object, backed with not only millions, but in its line a proved success, and the three forces when known would paralyze everything they touch, here and everywhere, even to the remote shades of Africa.

We prefer a long, steady fight in order to educate the masses to the newer life; but if a sudden change is inevitable, we must meet it, and prevent the misery and terrors of a

sudden collapse.

We can meet it in one nation, or a dozen, or all nations that are fairly covered by councils, by the use of the restricted bonds, for with them we can at least prevent the greater misery, starvation; and by prolonging the wage system gain time to discipline the ignorant and vicious to a proper sense of their duty to the state, nation and the world.

ARTICLE XXI.

No Comparisons.

Our Order's method is not to be compared to any manufacturing firm, company or corporation, as they now exist, even if they possess millions, for they one and all work on the same plan, and what one does all the rest must do. The expense of one is the expense of all, or nearly so, in proportion to size, and to live they must have a profit. We cut the surplus expenses at the start, and continue to do so until the end. We also sell at cost, but only to the Order's lower councils, and, if necessary, can afford to cut cost, and when the time is ripe it may be so ordered. Bad debts, with us, will be almost an impossibility, for the goods are to be "on sale," and the lower councils will only pay cost on what are sold, virtually taking no risk, and at no expense except such as the profits will be ample to meet and still leave a large balance in their favor.

If a lower council stole from the Order or the national council it would be like stealing one's own goods or money; and if an individual member, it would, no doubt, be the profits, and perhaps only a small part of the profits, and not the principal or cost due the national council, and that the lodge or lodges or the council interested would take care of.

The old story of the goose that laid the golden egg covers the case, and intelligence and common sense will protect the goose.

ARTICLE XXII.

New Councils.

When farms are established, the members employed on a farm, if in sufficient numbers, and when the size of the farm will justify it, may, with the approval of their city or county council and the state council, establish a farm council, with all the rights and privileges of a city or county council.

When ready, the property to be appraised, and the new council to give a mortgage covering the amount, payable in, say, ten years, and to bear interest at the rate of

three per cent. per annum.

All state councils will be interested in the lower councils, and the Order as a whole is also interested, and when a reasonable chance offers they should be established, consistent with good judgment and equity. This to

apply to the outside or open country, now but thinly settled, as, like a farm of a few acres, it may be extended to cover many acres, and, in time, have ample room for a populous city or town; and if its work would be quickened by a council, a council should be established.

If a factory is started, and its work should initiate directly or indirectly other factories, and the ground owned around and about them should cover enough of acres, and the members are sufficient in numbers, it might be advisable to encourage the members to form and establish a council, to be styled a factory council, with all the rights and privileges of a city or county council.

The same to apply to any reasonably large body of members, as a community of fishermen on ocean or inland shores, which, in time, may develop into great summer resorts or winter retreats for the comfort and pleasure of members of the Order. In all such cases the property to be appraised and a mortgage taken for the full amount, and such other conditions as the state council may impose.

No separate or independent council can be formed in a city or town wherein an established council already exists; and if jealousy or any other cause produces dissatisfaction, the dissatisfied, which, of course, must be of the minority, will have no other recourse but to go out into the open country or into the jurisdiction of some county council, and with the county council and the state council's approval, build up a city or town of their own. In such cases, if they ever should occur, the state council may intercede with the council interested to allow the seceeders a sum of money, or other valuable consideration to enable them to begin their new work; but in no case must force be used.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Wages, Dues, Citizenship, etc.

The wage system to continue to the end, so far as outsiders are concerned, and no free or voluntary work to be encouraged; and when the lower councils have ample wealth, they each in their order may abolish lodge dues, and the tax per member will be paid by the council,

The state councils to collect and forward the different sums, that is, if properly established and in condition to do so. The state councils, too, when their respective incomes amount to one million annually, will be taxed by the national council a percentage on their income, or a smaller per-

centage on their total wealth.

The time to abolish membership dues will be left to each council, and at the proper time all dues and taxes will be abolished by the national council. Wages will cease in the same manner, by the lower councils, then by states, and, finally, by the nation.

When the Order is a republic, citizenship in the new republic will be acquired in the same manner as now required in the present

republic.

The new republic to be ushered in by proclamation, setting forth the day and the hour, and all who are not enrolled as citizens within the time named may be classed as foreigners.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Lodges and Conventions.

Five persons over fifteen years of age, male or female, may organize a lodge; but they cannot restrict their number to five, but may when they reach three hundred or more, and may continue a fixed number until

vacancies occur by death or other causes, when the same are to be filled again.

All lodges to possess the same rights as may be due each in their respective wards and districts, as now outlined in the present system or government,

If but one lodge in a state, it will represent the state, and will be entitled to repre-

sentation in the national council.

If but one lodge in a county or a district, it will represent the county or district in the Order.

If but one lodge in a ward, it will stand as a ward in the Order.

If there are two or more lodges in a district, they will form as one lodge in selecting and electing members to a council; and if the lodges are too many or too far apart to form as one, then they will each elect delegates to a convention to be known as the district convention, and the convention will make the nominations, and the lodges will vote separately.

If there are two or more opposition parties, each will have a district convention, and all tickets will be put into the field in

the usual way.

The lodges in a ward, if too many to form as one, will adopt the same plan as the

district lodges, and form a convention to be known as the ward convention; and if two or more parties, each to form a convention, and the final vote to be by the lodges.

The county lodges to do the same.

If there are two or more parties each will have their city convention, their county convention, their state convention and their national convention, or as many conventions as may be needed to nominate members for all offices that are to be filled.

In every case where it can be done, all offices will be filled the same as is now done in the present system, and it is our aim to advance nothing but what the present system now contains, and what every intelligent citizen knows or ought to know as a citizen.

ARTICLE XXV.

Farm and Factory Lodges.

When farms, factories, etc., are established, the members on the farms and in the factories, etc., may establish lodges, and when established to be known as the farm lodge, as the factory lodge, etc.

Five members can form a lodge, but they cannot stop at five, but may at three hundred or more; and when vacancies occur

must fill them from new workers on the farm or in the factory, etc., and when formed will have all rights and privileges that belong to any other lodge.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Co-operation.

Other nations, even if monarchies, when joining the Order, ought to adopt at the start a republic on the United States plan; but if the education of the people is too fixed for a sudden change, then they should follow a simple co-operative plan, or so style the Order in their country or nation, as in many countries the Order would be forced to be extremely secret, and for that reason perhaps the plain title, as the Russian Cooperative Society, or some other simple title, would be in order where the present governments are opposed to innovations, and none but the advanced thinkers would know, or need know, the full object of the Order; and if lodges were lawful, a first or second degree would cover the plan, and all doubtful members could be blackballed at pleasure from entering the first or second degree, and form another degree yearly until protection is assured; and the constitution could be so worded that none but the highest degree members could hold office, and time and wealth will do the rest,

The co-operative plan could also be followed up to the turning or dividing point, or even followed out, but by only dividing the smallest percentage of the surplus as possible. Our plan is in a sense co-operative: in fact, we go the extreme length of cooperation, for we set no limit to the amount to be withdrawn or divided; and if the members of the lodges of any council so desire it, they may, or a majority or twothirds may, order the council to divide among the lodges every penny of the profits received from the sale of goods in the council's stores, and that every day, if so ordered; and if the council should refuse, the majority, or two-thirds, at the next election could elect a council with that object in view; but the Order is not established for that purpose, except when it has ample wealth to make all the members, as a whole, independent. If we divide our surplus, we but follow the present system, and we also weaken our strength and power, and delay, if not altogether prevent, the abolishment of poverty.

We want the members to see this indi-

vidually, and if they do not it would be as well to let each council work the co-operative plan until the members can see that it is neither profitable in a profit sense or

sensible in any sense.

A purely co-operative association is apt to breed jealousy, distrust, an uproar and an end. Even so, it is better to learn quickly the evils of the present system than not to know them. A few "wipe outs" may prove beneficial, and when the old is reorganized, its life will be quickened and soon regain all that was lost. When all are grabbing it is difficult to detect a thief; but when none grab, a theft and the thief is quickly detected,

The success and the wealth of the Order is in the ballot; let it remain in the ballot.

If the ruling class of any country makes it dangerous to organize in any form, then the members of that country can join another nation, or even establish a national council, if approved, in another nation, and work and scheme in secret to redeem fatherland; but no dynamite, except quick wits and sharp bargains and profits by agents, etc., or otherwise all such countries will be open fields for the surplus stock of all organized councils.

ARTICLE XXVII,

Labor and Wages.

The monopoly of labor may reduce wages, and the market value of one year may not be the market value of wages in the next; but in our case what we lose in wages we gain in living, and as all wages are for living, the loss is only apparent and not real. To-day the vast majority live on wages that is a gross libel on living. We aim to live like millionaires. The bank pays the millionaire's bills, and the millionaire is indifferent as to who carries the pocketbook as long as he controls the contents. Our aim is the same, and we, too, will be indifferent as to who pays the expenses as long as our checks or orders are honored.

We aim to make all independent, as no real independence can exist with wages.

The peculiarity of the wage system is its general corruption, for there is nothing pure in wages, and where it exists corruption must prevail, not in one thing, but in everything. In a wage state all live in glass houses.

We aim to crush everything that stands in our way to success, and among other things will be wages, and wages will disappear as soon as wages are unnecessary, and that time will come, as far as the members are concerned, when their wealth and intelligence demands it. A wealthy man may expend a part or the whole of his income; but he never thinks of classifying himself as one of his help, and thus receive from himself wages. His wealth insures him all he wants, and further no wealth can go. Our wealth will do the same. Surely no man will want more; and if he does, what more can he have?

The Order can afford to pay wages indefinitely, and pile up wealth by it, but it would be foolish to continue a useless strife, when the strife is ended, and that will be made clear when the Order begins to evolve itself from an association to a republic.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Waste.

The last thing to be crushed will be money, and its time will come as soon as it loses its value as a circulating medium. When no man can be hired, and no goods are in the market for sale, it will be worthless. The last act of money, as far as any

one nation is concerned, will be to settle accounts with all that still pursue the present method of barter and trade. The exit of money will be the beginning of the end of the last useless and fruitless labor of man. When man has all he wants without money, money as a medium would be an absurdity.

It would be a waste, and with the new

order of life all waste must cease.

To-day two-thirds of all labor is a waste—a waste of labor that is not an iota of benefit to civilization.

Destroy this waste and necessity, and common sense labor rules; abolish waste, and labor becomes a science, a necessity,

and necessity levels all.

The waste of labor under the present system is an evil of great magnitude, a rank waste of energy and life. Under a better civilization a large number of callings that now exist would disappear altogether, and the remainder could be cut down to one-third, and even then we could remove every woman and child from the field of labor, and still leave more than enough to do all the work of the world.

Let all do as we have done: study and figure this out and be convinced of its truth.

ARTICLE XXIX.

Drones and Vagrants.

When labor is king, the drones and vagrants will be a thousand times more marked than ignorance and education are to-day, and this is sufficient to say, there will be none so marked. When wealth is equal labor will be king. To-day caste is what wealth makes; in the future caste will be what labor creates. To-day man's identity is lost behind the dollar mark; remove the dollar and the ideal man appears exalted by labor.

ARTICLE XXX.

Labor in the New Life.

There are enough, and more than enough, between the ages of twenty and forty to do all the work of the world, and we figure on the civilized portion only; and if we make fifty years the limit of all labor, we would have a reserve of millions to draw from, if emergency demanded it, in the interest of man,

If forty years is the limit, it would have to be divided about as follows:

The first ten years, kindergarten school with workshops of all trades to suit the young;

Ten to fifteen, a common school educa-

tion;

Fifteen to eighteen, college life;

Eighteen to twenty, trade or labor schools; Twenty to twenty-five, active labor in one or more trades, as ordered by the state;

Twenty-five to thirty, miscellaneous callings, or any service required on land or

water;

Thirty to thirty-three, at school again for professional study, preparatory to entering a profession in the interest of the state;

Thirty-three to forty, teachers, scientists, managers, doctors, or any calling requiring age and experience to insure proficiency and success:

At forty, all to be retired.

It may be found that fifteen years will cover all work required by a state or a nation, and the rest of life can be devoted to travel, or any ease or comfort that may to each seem fit and proper; and all expenses be paid, or everything furnished, by the state and nation,

A study of a census table of a nation will show this; and after a state eliminates

the waste, it could not employ all, even if it wanted to do so, for they would crowd one another to such an extent that would virtually stall all work, and as labor-saving machines increase, the time as short as here named will be still further shortened, until ten years will perhaps more than cover all the work of man.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Organize.

Any male or female over fifteen can organize a lodge at any time by simply getting four others, and himself or herself, and the four others making five, can form a lodge. Men and women separate, or men and women together, and it does not matter where they are located, in a city or town, village or in the woods, near a city or populous centre or far away from one.

They may live in a state or territory, or in Canada, or in Cuba, or in London, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople, Moscow, Canton or any part of a state or territory, or nation or country on the globe.

We have no set laws or rules for a lodge. A lodge may consist of only a president, vice-president, secretary, recording secre-

tary and treasurer; or they may call their officers any name they please, and add to them other officers and name the lodge.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Labor, Federation of Labor, Knights of Honor, Golden Circle, political clubs, debating societies, church circles, women's clubs, or any other body of men or women, or part of any association, secret or open, or a single lodge, or any number of members of the same, may become instantaneously a part of our Order, and that, too, without changing their laws or rules that now govern them; or they can make an old degree or add a new one to cover the ground.

Even if their lines run a little to the contrary of the spirit and letter of our plan, time, the great changer and arbiter of all things, will, in season, regulate each, until

all are in harmony with each other.

We have no secrets, except business secrets, and they will be the council's secrets, and not necessarily the lodge's, except on demand, and even the councils' secrets in time will be common property.

The initiation ceremony may be simply an introduction, paying the fee and signing the lodge roll; or it may be elaborate, at the

option of the lodge.

They may allow visitors from other lodges, or may exclude them. They may admit new members at fifteen years or more, at their pleasure. They can make the initiation fee a cypher or as large as may suit them. They can admit women or not admit them. They can draw a line on color or any tint or shade in the race; but no lodge can interfere with another lodge's work. Each lodge can have its own passwords, signs, grips, etc., or they can dispense with them.

It is not necessary to hunt up a lodge to join, as any five persons, male or female, white or colored, over fifteen years of age, can form a lodge, even if another exists in the same block or in the same building; and if any disputes arise, their respective state, city or county councils, when formed, will settle them: and after the national council is established it will finish what the lower councils leave unfinished, even to grips, signs, passwords, etc., if found necessary to insure a more perfect organization.

As each lodge is formed, the secretary of the new lodge will notify the national secretary of the Order and from time to time will post him of its progress.

When councils are formed, correspondence

will be by councils.

The state councils on all matters of state. The city and county councils on all matters in which they may be interested.

The national councils on all matters pertaining to the nation.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Quick Annihilator.

In the present system every one must contribute towards wealth-making, if not our own, then it is some one's else, and with the great majority, it is always some one else,

A single person will expend for outside clothes, underwear, shoes and a few other things, at least seventy-five dollars a year. If married, the wife and husband, even without children, will hardly get through with less than one hundred and fifty dollars per year; and if they keep house, at least five hundred more must be added for food, etc.; and if with children, one or two more hundreds, and these will be recognized as modest estimates, as the personal and household expenses of many often run up to big figures, and with almost all, their expenses cover all they earn: but no matter whether small or large it goes out to enrich specu-

lators, and it is one of the avenues to great wealth to one or more of the many owners of stores.

Now none can escape this drain, but we can change the method and make it return to enrich, not others, but ourselves, or the great majority, and by the plan finally annihilate poverty, and do it so quickly that as early a date as 1900 will see the beginning

of the end of the present civilization.

London, Paris, Berlin, New York and all other large cities ought each to furnish at least one hundred thousand members, and if they do, their respective city councils could each issue bonds of one dollar each to the amount of six million dollars, and have the whole amount absorbed by the lodges or the members of the lodges attached to the council.

One bond per month to each member would make one million two hundred thousand dollars (\$1,200,000) per year; but no doubt the majority would take five, others ten, and still others fifteen, twenty, etc.; but if the whole only averaged five each per month the total would be six million dollars (\$6,000,000) annually.

As we have stated, we have to pay that sum and more now to other stores, and in doing so we enrich others, and from them not a penny can be recalled.

Our effort is to prevent this loss, and make our bonds the stepping-stones to quick wealth, not for others, but for ourselves.

The money received from the sale of bonds will open mammoth stores, covering everything saleable, under one or more roofs; and in making purchases at the stores the bonds will be received the same as cash. And more, for the councils will favor the bondholders in the way of a reduction of from ten to fifty per cent. on all goods bought at their council's stores.

If the councils only make five per cent., it would be still a handsome profit, for five per cent. on six millions is three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000).

It would be profitable without profits for the first two or three years, if the councils undersold the opposition or their competitors for trade to that extent, for within that time there would be but few of the opposition left to compete against them.

The big stores to-day, and the smaller ones as well, are run largely on credit, and the majority, on that account, could not stand one year against a big cash concern working without profits; and those

with only two or three millions of ready cash would vanish in three years, and a year or two more would finish the rest.

The big stores, like everything else, are like the civilization that created them, mere shells, and a good punch, or several in quick succession, would finish them and the result, or at the end of a year or two our councils can buy their stock for a quarter or an eighth of their value and re-sell it at a handsome profit, thus showing that the loss of profits for a few years will lead to bigger profits for all future years, and continue until the entire system is wiped out.

The same plan can be worked by all councils, and even by councils in remote sections, for if with but one thousand members, they would no doubt average five bonds to each per month, making a total of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) per year, which would be ample for at least one country store, and perhaps even six, and even then surpass all other country stores; for many country stores of to-day, styled large stores, which, if sold at the writer's estimate, five thousand would be a big figure for any of them.

It is said that a million dollars' worth of stock of the average store kind will cover an acre of ground piled and stacked in factory fashion, and if so, the mammoth stores of to-day are not as extensive in wealth as they seem, and if we can raise six millions by the bond plan, it will be evident that we can open at least six stores in each large city, and each would be as large, if not larger than the largest store that exists to-day.

If the Order reaches one hundred thousand members in each of the large cities, and the bond plan is successful, we will then handicap all opposition, for we will start with one hundred thousand customers, and no doubt another one or two hundred thousand through influence, and we will not require a penny for advertising—a big item with other concerns, amounting to its thousands annually. All the advertising we will need the members will do, and the very best advertising, and that is by their hundred thousand tongues, and all of it free.

The national council, too, being relieved from store opening expenses, and from looking after the same, will be able to push many more enterprises of a national or world sense, and in other ways quicken the work,

to the death of the present system.

If we add groceries, meat, and a general food supply market, with furniture, and all housekeeping stock to our great marts of trade, the councils in large cities will, no doubt, be able to raise twenty or thirty millions, and to reach that sum they would only have to sell on an average two or three hundred dollars worth of bonds per year to each member, or seventeen to twenty-five dollars'

worth monthly.

If necessary, saloon-opening can be made a class question, for ten thousand members at one dollar each per month would enable the council to open at least one saloon per month, or twelve per year. Our saloons ought to be on the club house order, that is, they should be a whole house, and not simply a store; and when business justified it one or more adjoining houses should be added. If two stores, one to be the saloon and one a cigar and tobacco store, both opening at the middle or rear end into each other and with the upper floors, and all furnished in harmony with their locality.

The upper floors to be arranged for public meetings, debating societies, parlor, reading room, billiard room and at least one lodge room, and all free and open to drinkers and non-drinkers alike, and as safe for a lady as a gentleman. The public entrance to be private, that is, without any opening

into either bar room or cigar store.

The bar room and the entrance to it should be neat, rich, but quiet, and not the vulgar glare common in the present system. And from the start none but the purest and best liquors should be sold, even if the profits are lowered thereby.

The manufacture of malt or spirituous liquors, cigars, tobacco, etc., will in their order receive attention from the different councils, as well as building railroads, etc.; but all enterprises of a bond nature as values drop, may be bought for a cipher, or near it, and many other things will come as gifts, or be gathered in, because worthless, or without value except to the state.

In handling large sums, a bank is important as a check, and for the better security of our wealth, and one should be established by every council whose wealth will justify one.

This ends our scheme, and if you think well of it consider yourself duly appointed a committee of one, and begin to organize at once.





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